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volume for dendrologists everywhere. It will be dealt with more properly in the journals of botany. I trust that I shall be forgiven the personal note in a comment which the inspection of these two stately volumes leads me to make. Prof. Jepson has completed a task which was the life work of one of the sweetest souls who ever gave up a lifetime to the massive botany of the trees, nowhere more massive than in the Californian mountains, Dr. Albert Kellogg. A quarter of a century ago it was my privilege to share the working table at which Kellogg day after day was elaborating his drawings from field sketches and herbarium specimens. Those were days of high zeal in the California Academy of Sciences, days of disregarded poverty, for not yet had Lick's endowment become available. Kellogg completed his drawings of the oaks and the conifers, he did not live to complete the work which now at last is accomplished. After Kellogg's death Prof. George Davidson endeavored to secure the publication of this great collection of drawings. The purse of the Academy, all at once become fat, was closed against this memorial to the simple soul who had kept alive the flame of study in the long years of poverty, himself a founder of the institution. An obstacle was always grateful to Davidson when he knew himself in the right; he secured a Mæcenas and thus provided for the publication of the oaks, a bantling without academic fathering, under the title of "West American Oaks" for which the text was written by Prof. E. L. Greene. It is most gratifying to observe that Prof. Jepson gives cordial credit to his predecessor. Without slighting in the least the necessities of formal botanical description the author has set before himself the purpose of making his work of value to the layman; this is well accomplished in general. Particular interest will attach to his careful study of the redwood and the sequoia, the big trees of the Sierra and the Coast Range.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Canada. By A. G. Bradley. Home University Library. 256 pp. Index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1912. 50 cents. 7 x 4½.

The history of Canada is related in a very interesting and vivid style. For one who is seeking only a general knowledge of the critical periods in the development of the Dominion, this book will answer. The presentation is from the viewpoint of an Englishman and therefore is of special value to the American reader. It is worthy of note that the entire discussion is free from bias.

Chapter I presents the geography of the region in an excellent non-technical descriptive manner. It is rather unfortunate, however, that a map does not accompany the text. Chapter II, "The Conquest of Canada," brings out a number of illustrations of the close relation of historical events to the physical environment. A quotation from the last paragraph of Chapter VIII, "Prairie Provinces," referring to southwestern Canada, will indicate the general tone of the geographic discussions in the book:

"Gold, silver, coal, iron, fruits, wool, tropical products, timber, can all create wealth and population. But these by themselves are not comparable, for the up-building of a hardy race, to a deep rich soil in a bracing climate, where both the essentials of a local subsistence and food products that the outer world must have are grown at the door over thousands of square miles."

While this book is not wholly scientific and no doubt is intended as a history rather than a geography, it is worthy of recognition by the geographer. A descriptive bibliography of 16 titles is appended.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

SOUTH AMERICA

Reisen in Bolivien und Peru. Ausgeführt 1908. Von Rudolf Hauthal.

Maps, illustrations, appendices and index. x and 247 pp. Wissenschaftl. Veröffentl. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Leipzig. 7. Band. Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1911.

Prof. Hauthal's book is mainly concerned with the former glaciation of South America's tropical plateaus. His earlier work showed Patagonia under a glacial ice sheet from the Atlantic to the Pacific south of the 49th parallel. Here we have him looking for evidence of glaciation in the arid highlands. He found it and the book establishes the fact solidly with all desired detail of glaciated ledges, moraines and morainic lakes. Oversteepened valleys and hanging tributary valleys are not in his vocabulary, but he saw them, especially